There is no Shrink In this Statement,

Every word Is Absoultely True.

Never in the history of Indianapolis was offered such superlative values as the ORIGINAL EA-GLE now presents.

In Choice Cassimeres, Cheviots, etc.—\$18, \$16.50 and \$15 Suits at

go by.

Our sale of strictly all-wool \$12 Suits at \$7.68 continues, and all our Boys Clothing at a proportionate reduction in current prices.

## ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 W. Washington St. Hat Deparment, 16 S. Meridian St.

pocket as well as his more fortunate brother who has \$2.97.

For 98c you can have choice of five lines of \$1.50 and \$2 Tennis Flannel Coats and Vests.

For \$1.97 you have choice of several lines of \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 Fancy Flannel Coats and Vests.

For \$2.97 you have choice of an endless variety of Fancy Luster, Mohair, Reps and French Flannel Coats and Vests, that have been selling

\$15.75.

In Stock, for Prompt Delivery,

Selling Agents in this State for "THE TENNESSEE MF'G CO.," of Nashville, Tenn.

"NASHVILLE,"

"ROCK CITY,"

"GROCERS' A,"

"CUMBERLAND."

- ALSO, THE WELL-KNOWN

"FRANKLINSVILLE,"

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery, Deformity Braces and Surgical Appliances of every kind. The largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., 77 South Illinois street.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co

WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Money advanced on consignments. Registerd receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL-VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

WAGON WHEAT

Highest Market Price.

ARCADE MILLS.

SCHEMING FOR MORE OFFICES.

Carlisle Anxious to Reorganize the Coast Sur-

vey Service in the Interest of Democrats.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The Post says:

"A radical reorganization of the coast sur-

vey is contemplated by Secretary Carlisle.

Some of the changes may require congres-

sional action. The work of reform will

begin by the usual method of chopping

off heads, in order that the administration

may have men of its own selection to assist

in carrying out the reorganization. It has

been patent, it is said, to the Treasury De-

partment secretaries for many years that

there should be a business head as well as

a scientific one to the coast survey. Expe-

rience, it is declared, has shown that the

scientific mind is not fond of

the humdrum details of business and

when forced to give attention to dollars

and cents, the result is not satisfactory.

Professor Mendenhall, it is reported, will

be retained in his purely scientific capacity

and some one placed in charge of all finan-

cial and executive matters. This officer

will make all purchases, attend to the as-

signment of field parties and in general see

original scope and objects that a division

of the work is now considered absolutely

essential. Mr. Carlisle's attention has been

attracted to the matter by the accounting

officers who experience difficulty in rec-

onciling the operations of the scientific

head of the office with the requirements of

the treasury methods. The modifications

deemed necessary will be inaugurated at

an early day, though it is realized that con-

gressional action will be necessary before

the complete reorganization desired can be

Faise Report About a War Vessel.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- A dispatch from

Victoria, B. C., stating that the United

States steamer Alert collided with the

steamer York while on her way from

Shanghai to Chemulpo, in June, seems to be incorrect. The Navy Department has

heard from the Alert twice since that date.

and nothing was said about the reported

accident. The Alert left Chemulpo about

ten days ago and arrived at Yokohama

Southern Scottish Rite Masons Advanced,

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- Philip Crosby

Tucker, of Galveston, Tex., has been made

acting grand commander of the Ancient

and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, South-

ern jurisdiction of America, by the recent

Gen. Albert Pike.

uge elsewhere."

death of Dr. Batchelor, who succeeded

A Minister Weary of His Wife.

one years' life with a tartar wife Rev. W.

H. H. Powers, rector of Trinity Episcopal

Church at Towson, has filed a bill of sep-

aration or partial divorce, and for the care

and custody of his children, of which there

The bill alleges, in part, "that the defendant is unhappily possessed of a dispo-

sition and temper which is ungovernable.

and which vents itself upon the plaintiff

and children and the domestics whom he is

compelled to employ in such gusts of passion, accompanied by such profane, and

abusive, and offensive language, and with

such rude violence and threats of serious

bodily injury, that they are frequently

compelled to leave the house and seek ref-

Exactly What Is Sought After.

that can be taken without interfering with

business or pleasure or disorganizing the

A safe, reliable, not repulsive remedy

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30 .- After twenty-

yesterday. She is on her way home.

"The coast survey has so outgrown its

to the carrying out of plans.

The product of largest Southern Mills, unequaled in quality, at lowest prices offered in any market.

# MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

# NEW LOUISVILLE LINE

Jeffersonville, New Albany

LOUISVILLE. O PASSENGER TRAINS IN EACH

DIRECTION, RUN AS FOLLOWS:

1 No. 4.	* No. 10.	‡ No. 1
6:20 a. m.	2:45 a. m.	2:55 p.
7:58 a. m.	4:15 a. m.	4:12 p.
Company of the Compan		5:10 p.
11:45 a. m.		6:48 p.
11:57 a. m.	7:10 a. m.	6:50 p. 7:00 p.
† No. 11.	‡ No. 17.	* No.
2:15 p. m.	7:40 a. m.	8:15 p.
2.20 p. m.	7:45 a. m.	
2:29 p. m-		
. 3:40 p m.		
7:30 p. m.	11:45 a. m.	14:00 p.
֡	6:20 a. m. 7:58 a. m. 9:58 a. m. 11:45 a. m. 11:45 a. m. 11:57 a. m. † No. 11. 2:15 p. m. 2:20 p. m. 2:29 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:52 p. m.	7:58 a. m. 9:58 a. m. 5:10 a. m. 11:45 a. m. 7:00 a. m. 11:57 a. m. 7:10 a. m. 11:57 a. m. 7:10 a. m. 12:20 p. m. 7:45 a. m. 2:29 p. m. 7:52 a. m. 3:45 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m.

Reclining Chair Cars. For tickets and further information call at Big Four Ticket Offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 16 Jackson Place and Union Station. OSCAR & MURRAY, 2d Vice President. D. B. MARTIN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

FOR

CINCINNATI DAYTON TOLEDO

DETROIT

PATRONIZE THE

C., H. & D. R. R. With Pullman Train Service.

TRAINS LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. \*2:30 a. m., \*3:45 a. m., \*6:10 a. m., \*10:50 a. m., \*2:45 p. m., \*4:02 p. m. \*Daily. \*Daily except Sunday.

City Ticket Offices corner Himois street and Ken tucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union H. J. RHEIN.

Good on all trains, including the POPULAR EARLY MORNING TRAIN leaving INDIANAPOLIS at 7:00 a. m. By taking this train passengers avoid the noon-5 TRAINS EACH WAY BETWEEN INDIAN-APOLIS AND CHICAGO. DINING and PARLOR CARS ON DAY TRAINS, PULLMAN SLEEPERS ON NIGHT TRAINS. Trains leave for Chicago at †7 a. m., \*12:01 noon 14:20 p. m., \*12:30 a. m., \*2:05 a. m. Trains arrive from Chicago at \*2:20 a. m., \*6 a. 12:45 p. m., \*3:55 p. m. and fill p. m Local Sleeper for Chicago can be taken at 9 p. m. train leaves at \*12:30 a. m. Local Sleeper leaves Chicago at \*11:25 p. m.; ar-rives at Indianapolis at 6 a. m. Ticket offices, 26 South Illinois street, Union Station and Massachusetta avenue.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL PER ANNUM. \$2

Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

## WAGON WHEAT 53c

ACME MILLING COMPANY,

232 West Washington Street.

Light local showers.

# KEEP COOL.

The WHEN, beginning TO-DAY, will make that comfortable feeling possible to the man who has 98 cents in his

at \$4, \$4.50 and \$5. We are still giving choice of any light-weight Suit in our house for

FEW VISITORS AT THE FAIR

The Attendance Sunday Was Smaller than on Any Day Since the Opening.

There Was Nothing to Attract the People and No Chance to Buy Beer or Food at the Cafes or Water at the Drinking Stands.

CHICAGO, July 30.-The world's fair was open to the public to-day-that is, the gates were open, but they might about as well have been closed, for the public did not seem to care to take advantage of the fact. Not since the fair was opened has the attendance been so light as it was to-day. The grounds, Midway Plaisance and all, were practically deserted. The total paid admissions were only 18,637. The grounds had much the same appearance as they had last Sunday, when the gates were closed. Nearly all the State buildings were closed and so were many of the structures containing exhibits, and in the buildings that were open a large portion of the exhibits were covered up so they could not be seen. All restaurants, cigar stands and drinking-water fountains were closed. There was no attempt on the part of the world's fair management to make things attractive to visitors. There was no music nor attractions. tion of any variety, beyond the beauty and grandeur of the White City itself. There were no religious exercises, and many of the shows along the Midway Plaisance had placards tacked up on the entrance, announcing to the few straggling visitors that there would be no performance to-day, and the shows that had the hardihood to-open played to scanty houses. The patronage played to scanty houses. The patronage was scarcely large enough to pay running

However dull the week may have begun, the remainder promises to be unusally lively and interesting. To begin with, the mechanical engineers will have a day at mechanical engineers will have a day at the fair to-morrow. An elabarate programme has been laid out for their entertainment, and it is expected that from five thousand to six thousand of them from all over the country will attend. Tuesday the representatives of New South Wales will come to the front with a grand display, and on Wednesday the national union will attend. The Russians will have a day Thursday, and it is the announced intention of the representatives of the Czar to produce a programme tives of the Czar to produce a programme that will be in keeping with the place occupied by that great empire among the nations of the earth. The natives of Scot-land will celebrate Friday, and on Saturday the pioneers of California will have a day. All these events will be attended with fireworks, so that Jackson Park will be a desirable place to visit this week.

"Rake-Off" of Ticket Sellers.

There seems to be considerable favoritism shown in the admissions department. As every one knows, the small salary of \$75 a month is not what the average ticket seller is atter. It is the "rake-off." The patrons forget to pick up from the window when they purchase tickets. Sometimes this "rake-off" is enormous. One young man who handles tickets at Sixty-fourth street as the beginning of the month deposited \$200 in a local bank. That was his "rake-off" for the month of June. It is calculated that the "rake-off" in some of the offices at Fifty-seventh street, Sixtyfirst street and Sixty-fourth street averages \$10 a day. Ticket-sellers at these places have been known to make as much as \$35 in one day.

This is where the favoritism comes in. There are ten men at least who have held down positions at the gates mentioned ever since the fair opened. The other poor fellows have been changed about, stationed here, driven there, and used as if they were so many soldiers, without the chance of a remonstrance or complaint. They see their luckier companions getting rich off the visitors while they have to get along on their \$75 a month.

One of the favorites has been complained of time and again for not returning enange. but he still retains his place. His method is that of bluffling. If a person buys a ticket and forgets the change it matters not that he rushes back and asks for it. He gets laughed at for his pains and his attention is called to the notice: "Count your change, as no errors will be corrected after you leave the office.

"Are you not afraid of being caught?" was asked of a ticket man. "No," he replied. "In the first place, not one man in a hundred comes back to claim his change. He reasons that the ticket seller would swear he never got it, and so comforts himself with the reflection that he has paid so much for his experience and will take care not to do it again. If he should return the ticket selier would simply bluff him off. One man's word is as good as another's, and even at the worst all the ticket man has to say is that he paid it out to some one else. Some of the ticket men clear \$300 a month cool. That's why none of them like to be promoted to inspectors. The inspector only gets \$75 a month and gets no chance of a 'rake-off.' When I was at the Minneapolis fair I cleared \$2,500 in

HOKE SMITH HUNG IN EFFIGY.

He Stopped the Pension of an Old Soldier and the Latter Lost His Reason.

PORTSMOUTH, O., July 30 .- Secretary Hoke Smith was hung in effigy by the enraged citizens of Rome, a little town of Adams county, twenty miles from this, Saturday night, at 10 o'clock. A number of pensions had been suspended before. The climax was reached when the pension of J. L. Reed, a veteran of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, aged eighty-three years, years and five months, and his pension was

his sole support. When he received the news of his suspersion be became a raving maniac, The Democrat, proposed to hang Smith in effigy. Saturday night over a thousand people, irrespective of party affiliations. assembled to participate in the ceremony. It was intended to burn the President in efficy also, but wiser counsel prevailed. A platform was erected and speeches made system. Such is in Simmons Liver Regu- after a procession. The effigy was then hung and afterward burned.

### NOVEL PLAN OF SILVERITES

Colorado's Attorney-General Says the State Can Issue Certificates on Bullion.

He Decides the Legislature Has Power to Establish a Depository for White Metal and Can Give Owners Taxpaying Notes Therefor.

Delegates to the National Silver Conven tion at Chicago Talk to Reporters.

Populist Agitators Likely to Receive Little Encouragement-Address from Washburn-Congressmen Gathering at Washington.

ONE WAY OF AIDING SILVER,

Colorado May Adopt an Important Feature of the Sherman Purchase Act. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DENVER, July 80. - Attorney-general Engelly has rendered an opinion to the effect that it is within the power of the Legislature to enact appropriate legislation for the establishment of a statutory depository of silver bullion and the assuance of certificates thereon, assignable by delivery and receivable by the State in payment of State taxes. In his opinion Mr. Engelly says: "The purpose of the inquiry, as I understand it, is to furnish, if possible, a medium part, owing to the contraction of the volume of money, to better transact business and relieve the financial depression now existing in the State. The advisability or practicability of the remedial legislation by the State along the line proposed, is a matter I shall not discuss herein, but shall confine the inquiry to the legal aspects of the question. Legislation of the kind proposed to be effective must stand the test of a judicial interpretation of the

federal Constitution." The Attorney-general then proceeds to quote the United States Constitution, Article 10, Section 1, to the effect that no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit or make anything but gold and silver coin a payment of debts. "The whole question," he proceeds to say, "as here print ed turns upon the precise meaning of the words, 'emit bills of credit." The opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Craig vs. Missouri on the right of a State to issue certificates of indebtedness, receivable for taxes, and other State dues and other opinions of the United States Supreme Court cited on the subject are quoted at length. In concluding his opinion the At-

"From a review of these decisions it is evident that there is practically no limita-tion on the power of the States in the char-tering of banks. The greatest embarrass-ment in the way of State banks is the ten-per-cent. tax on their issue. The State may own the bank and direct that its paper be received for dues to the State, and may give to the bank all franchises it may see fit as long as the federal Constitution is not infringed upon. The State may organize a State bank and authorize the issue of
money based on builton deposited in the
yaults of the bank and on mortgages and good personal security. A constitutional objection might be raised—I do not say successfuly raised—to the issue of money based on deposits of bullion alone upon the ground that such legislation would be class legislation.

"There can be no constitutional objection to the state establishing depositories for the storage of bullion and issuing certificates representing bullion stored therein. These certificates may be assignable
by delivery. Representing, as they will, if
issued, a commodity that fluctuates in valne, the certificates will fluctuate accordingly. Hence they can in no sense be called paper intended to circulate as money. They will be sold in the market and these sales will be only a token of the sale of so many cunces of builton or bars of metal. Their value will be controlled by the same rules and causes that control the value of any other personal property. They are, in effect, nothing more than warehousemen's receipts, stating on their face that the holder will be entitled to the delivery to him of so many ounces of bullion of a certain fineness on presentation of the certificate to the proper officer of the government. The government should charge a per cent. of the value of the bullion when deposited to cover the warehouse expenses, including the salaries of the officers in charge of the business. Eight per cent. may be made payable in current funds. These certificates may be issued upon aliquot parts of the specific amounts of the bullion deposited and made receivable for dues to the State. "If the national government does not re-

store silver to the status of twenty years ago or does not remove the tax on State banks I can see no way out of our difficulties except at great and unequal loss to the people of the State. Incumbered as certificates of deposit would necessarily be by the fluctuations in the market value of the bullion itself and the constant expense, however small, of keeping it stored, they might find but a feeble and uncertain circulation. If we establish a State bank we must pay 10 per cent. upon its entire issue of bonds for the privilege. As between the two-the issue of certificates by the State, and making them receivable by the State for all dues to the State, and the establishment of a bank -the latter may be the most feasible. Neither the certificates nor the notes of the bank can be made a tender for private debts. The State may pledge its entire, revenue to protect the issue of the bank and I see no reason why the collaterals held by the bank should not be as safe as the government's bonds deposited by the

national banks. "The government, both State and national, are worth nothing if the property within our borders is worth nothing. Our developed and taxable property runs up to hundreds of millions. It is not within the scope of human intelligence to reckon the value of our undeveloped and as yet undiscovered treasure. We can do what we please with it so long as we confine ourselves within the limits prescribed by the federal Constitution. It can all be made a pledge, a visible, tangible guarantee to protect our homes and our credit, and backed by the energy of the people who dwell npon our mountains and plains it can be made a rampart behind which we can be safe from the money changers of Europe. We must, in obedience to the paramount law of self-preservation, proceed to turn aside the flood of ruin that is now

### SILVERITES GATHERING.

Arrival at Chicago of the Advance Army of

Delegates to the National Convention. CHICAGO, July 30 .- About one hundred delegates to the national silver convention had registered at the headquarters in the Montank Block up to this evening, according to the advices received by the committee on arrangements. Fully ten times that number will be on hand within the next twenty-four hours. Headquarters will be opened in the morning at the Palmer | Pacific Northwestern routes, two special was dropped. Mr. Reed had served four House for the delegates from New York trains loaded with representatives of and Colorado, and at the Great Northern Hotel for those from Montana and Illinois. This applies to delegates that come alone. aroused citizens, led by John Furnier, a For those with families provision has been made at the Hotel Mecca. Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, and Representative Beeman, of Minnesota, were smong the morning arrivals at the Grand Pacitic. They tarried only long enough, however, to remove the dust of travel and take dinner and then proceeded

### to Washington. Before starting for Washington to-day Senator Wolcott said he had no doubt that free coinage will triumph at the special session of Congress. He said the deplorable condition of affairs all through the mining region has strength-

ened the determination of the silver people, and it may become a battle for the preservation of the financial and commercial interests of the West. The effect of the crisis there is becoming apparent on the East, and only the establishment of free coinage can save the entire Nation from a

financial rain worse than any it has ever experienced. The Sherman bill will not be repealed without an adequate and sat-isfactory substitute. The battle in Congress will not be over the repeal of the Sherman law, but over the character of the substitute, and that seems to narrow down to the ratio to be established between gold and silver.

Among those who arrived to-day were ex-Representative H. F. Bartine and T. K. Wren, of Nevada. "Our delegation will not be very large," said Mr. Bartine. "Senator Stewart will be here to-night and Senator Jones will arrive to-morrow. We shall demand free coinage on a ratio of 1 to 16. It is absurd to say that eliver can be produced at 50 cents an ounce. There are occasions when a rich find may put the cost of mining down to that figure, but the average cost of mining silver is about \$1 an cunce. Everything has closed down in Nevada, save a few mines where the percentage of gold is extremely large. Only ruin is in store for the West, and eventually the East, in the demonetizing of sil-

COST OF MINING SILVER.

Congressman Sweet, of Idaho, who is at the Grand Pacific, expects the delegation from that State to arrive in the morning. headed by Senators George L. Shoup and

Fred T. Dubois. Messrs. Peter Gallagher, John D. Pope, T. S. McConkey, and Hugh McPherson, of Montana, are at the Leland. The delegation from that State will number about one hundred and fifty, and will report at the Montana State building at the world's the Montana State building at the world's fair for organization to-morrow. The delegation will be headed by Senators Powers and Mantle, Governor Toole, ex-Governors Hauser and Ricketts, Congressman Hartwell and ex-Congressman Dickson. "Every ounce of silver mined in Montana this year has cost \$1.09," said Mr. Gallagher, "and we insist upon the one to sixteen ratio. The East is already feeling the effect of the Western depression brought about by the demand for the repeal of the silver purchasing act. One firm in Butte has been compelled to cancel a million and a half dollars' worth of Eastern orders."

a half dollars' worth of Eastern orders." Among the three-hundred-strong Colorado delegation, which will arrive to-mor-row morning, will be State Senator Thos. M. Patterson, who made the fight in the M. Patterson, who made the fight in the last Democratic national convention for a free silver plank in the party's platform. The headquarters of the delegation will be at the Palmer House. Other prominent men in the party are Governor Waite, ex-Governors John L. Routt, John Evans, ex-Senator N. P. Hill, ex-Senator H. A. W. Taber, Jacob A. Cooper, president of the Bank of Commerce, Judge Rising and ex-Chief Justice Joseph C. Helm. The Centennial State delegates will wear a blue silver badge bearing the inscription, "Liberty and union" above a replica of a silver dollar and the shield of the State. Messrs. P. C. Clark. B. C. Kingsbury and C. L. Hathaway, of the Washington delegation, are at the Wellington Hotel and expect a hundred or more delegates to arrive to-morrow. The lowans, who will come in on a special train to-morrow, will be quartered at the Great Western Hotel. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, 18 the most mentioned for permanent chairman by the Western people, but a growing sentiment developed in favor of Generl Warner as permanent chairman, fear being entertained that if a Western man is made chairman, an impression will go abroad that the convention is being managed wholly in the interest of Western mine-owners and for this reason many of the delegates favor General Warner or some other Eastern man.

PLANS OF THE POPULISTS. The national executive committee of the People's party has established itself in the Grand Pacific. Only Chairman H. G. Taubeneck, Treasurer Rankin, of Terre Haute, and George J. Washburn, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Eastern division of the People's party, bave so far put in an appearance, and, although these were in consuitation for several hours this afternoon, no formal cancus was held until the bulk of the committee arrives to-morrow. It is understood, however, that the Populists in the convention will vigorously resist any attempt to form a new party, on the ground that the Omaha platform concedes everything that is demanded by the silverites and that as a consequence the latter could not de better than come into the Populist fold in a body. The leading silverites already on the ground, moreover, are strongly opposed to any inflammatory or demogogic harangues under the cover of the convention. They want it, they say. to be a sober, calm and deliberative body and if Governor Waite or any others should undertake to repeat their recent wild utterances they will be speedily called down and sent to the rear.

About two hundred laboring men gathered on the lake front this afternoon to listen to a silver address by Carl Brown, one of the delegates from California, and who styles himself national recruiting officer of the industrial legion of the United States. He declared that the "gold bugs" got their shackles on the country during the war and that they had kept them riveted ever since. American white men to-day were in worse condition under king gold than the slaves before the war under king cotton, for the latter were assured of plenty to est and a day's holiday now and then. Senator Sherman had been considered a statesman and patriot, but if this was true then Benedict Arnold must be a saint in heaven. As for the old man down at Buzzard's Bay, he was trying to do just the opposite to what Jackson did on the financial question, and yet the great bulk of his own party regarded him as a dyedin-the-wool Jacksonian Democrat. Congress, declared the speaker, who was frequently applauded, had degenerated into a great auction room in which the rights and privileges of the people were bartered and sold. Notwithstanding this, however, the present silver trouble must be settled peaceably. There was no necessity to allow mouthings or talk of revolution. It was the people's fight, and the people would settle it in such a way as to demonstrate that the Republic was a bulwark and a rock between themselves and those who would de-

prive them of their rights. The convention will be of special interest in the character of its composition and addresses to be delivered. It is not expected, so far as the delegates here tonight are aware, that any recommendation will be made to Congress for action. While some of the Western and Eastern men talk freely as to what ought to be done, it is asserted that a number of those expected to be present and conspicuous in the proceedings are disposed to fight shy of the affair until they ascertain what elements are in centrol. One delegate said that the fact of all industrial organizations being invited to send representatives would require a declaration from the convention, or at least from the committee on credentials, as to what constitutes a body authorized to send delegates. He gave an intimation that the "gang" which broke up the silver meeting in New York would but in an appearance here, at least by conand that there might be a repetition of the scenes of confusion and disorder that marked Eastern gatherings. Some of the Colorado men do not want Governor Waite to talk in the convention for fear of his alleged intemperate and injudicious language.

Views of Colorado Delegates, OMAHA, July 30 .- Racing from Denver to Chicago over the Burlington & Union the silver interests of the Centennial State passed through Omaha to-day. "This crowd is for free and unlimited

comage," said one of the delegates, "and if we get free and unlimited soup we'll take it Ex-Senator N. H. Hill said: "We are going into this convention as thoughtful men. To reweal the Sherman law will be utter ruin unless some substitute is adopted, and I believe that President Cleveland will veto any measure that Congress may

[Continued on Second Page.1

### FRANCE WILL NOT GO TO WAR

Siam's Concession of the Demands Accepted by Carnot and His Ministers.

Trouble Expected with England Over the Settlement of the Boundary Question That Will Arise When France Takes Possession.

Comment of Paris and London Newspapers on This Latest Grab of Territory.

Siamese Mail Steamer Seized by the French-British Trade Interrupted-The Argentine Republic in the Threes of Revolution.

### THE WAR CLOUD VANISHES.

Siam's Offer Accepted by the French Cabinet-Chance for a Row with Britain, Paris, July 80,-The meeting of ministers to consider Siam's unreserved acceptance of France's ultimatum was held at the Elysee, between 5 and 7 o'clock this even-

ing. President Carnot came from Marlyle-Ros to preside. These members of the Cabinet were present: Dupuy, Premier; Poincarre, Minister of Education; Rieunier, Minister of Marine; Viette, Minister of Public Works; Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Terrier, Minister of Commerce and Colonies, and M. Delcasse, Under Secretary of State for Colonies, telegraphed that they would support any action which the council might take. As far as can be accertained M. Peytral, M. Gueria, Gen. Loizillon and M. Viger, the other absentees, offered no special excuses. General Loizillon caused considerable comment by leaving the city, this morning, for

ing of the Bayard monument. After deciding to accept Siam's concession of the French demands, the ministers deferred further definite action until measures should have been taken to guarantes Siam's fulfillment of the French demands. They took steps, however, to inform M. Pavie, French minister resident, now at Koh-Si-Chang, of Siam's acceptance of the ultimatum and the consequent action of to-day's council. The conference of the ministers was prolonged by a discussion of the steps which might be necessary in settling the boundary question between France and Great Britain. A certain amount of difficulty is expected to embar-rass this part of the negotiations. Another Cabinet meeting will be held on Tuesday, when an effort will be made to have all

ministers present.

Mezieres, that he might attend the unveil-

Despite official denials, reports of Cabines dissensions multiply. The last story in confirmation of these reports concerns the Cabinet council held on Wednesday. It is substantially as follows: M. Delcasse, Under Secretary of State for Colonies, proposed a treaty with Siam on the line of France's policy towards Madagascar. A protectorate should be established, he said, and all of Siam's relations with attentions about the am's relations with other states should be am's relations with other states should be arranged through the French government.

M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied hotly that such a proposal could not be considered by the present Ministry. He himself had pledged the government publicly to respect Siam's independence, and rather than violate his pledge by accepting M. Delcasse's project, he would resign his office. After a long discussion M. Delcasse proposed as an alternative that France occupy Angker and Battambaugh. M. Develle refused also to agree to this. He would consent only to a pacific blockade, he said. On the following day M. Delcasse informed Premier Dupuy by letter of his intention to resign because he was convinced that a pacific because he was convinced that a pacific blockade was an madequate measure. On the same day M. Develle, after a long interview with the Marquis of Dufferin, British embassador, declared himself to be more determined than ever to confine the government's action to the blockade. The dif-ferences between him and M. Deleasse were adjusted at the Cabinet council on Thursday afternoon. Nevertheless, M. Del-casse is known to be dissatisfied and is be-

lieved to be on the point of resigning.

These reports have induced the advanced Radical newspapers to attack M. Develle on the ground that he has knuckled under to Great Britain. Whatever effect these attacks may have on domestic politics, 18 reasonably certain that they will not interfere with the settlement of the Siamese question virtually within the limits determined by Great Britain.

The Debate commends the Cabinet for having acted with energy which merited the rich reward now placed in its hands.
The Paix says: "The government has shown that it understands how to make the interests and honor of the country respected. We cannot but remark in this connection that the extremely enlyable instigations and insunnations indulged in by the English press have exceeded in a marked degree anything before published." The Figure says: "England has suffered moral, if not a material check. Her in-

The Estafette thinks that Great Britain as well as Siam built false hopes early in the dispute on the supposition that France would show hesitation and weakness. The Petit Journal says: "The governmen is still bound to exercise great watch-fulness, and we feel assured that it will not be found wanting in this repect.' The Echo de Paris and the Evenement inlet upon the necessity of obtaining from Siam material guarantees of the fulfillment

fluence in the far East is diminished to the

extent that French inflence is increased."

England was indisposed to support her except by words." The Dix-Neuvieme Siecle says: "The outcome of the affair is a check to British policy and a victory of French diplomacy. This is all the more significant because England persistently created difficulties for France."

of France's demands. The former adds:

"Siam yielded only because she saw that

The Voltair and Opinion says: "The country will doubtless express itself very cleary concerning the part France should play in Europe, especially in regarding the hostile attitude it is necessary to adopt towards England."

The Jour and National urge that special attention be given now to the boundary question, since England is certain to inter-

The Liberte congratulates the Cabinet upon its dexterity, vigilance and firmness. 'We feel no apprehension," it says, "in view of the prospect that the French will have the English as neighbors, for France will remain in her own territory as she does in Chandernagore and Pondicherry. France is not seeking colonial expansion in that direction.

The Temps, in discussing the coming territorial negotiations between France and Great Britain, says: "These bear, in the first place, upon the principle of the buffer state: afterwards upon its limits and the conditions of neutrality. The administration question is delicate and will require

both vigilance and firmness." Comment of the London Press,

LONDON, July 81 .- The Daily Graphic says editorially, to-dam: "Siam acted with indubitable wisdom. Between the apathy of Great Britain and the hostility of France she had no choice. On the surface it looks as if Great Britain received a check to her prestige in only arranging effectually to safeguard British commercial interests. Now a protectorate over the whole of Siam west of the Mekong is necessary to restore this prestige. Anything short of this would be a humiliating defeat for Eng-

land." The Morning Post says editorially "The imbroglio can not be regarded as abolished by the acceptance of the ultima-

tum. It seems merely to have entered a